

SPENT BY CONGRESS.

Figures as Shown by a Statement Prepared by Mr. Allison, of Senate Committee, and by Mr. Cannon, of House Committee.

Washington, (Special).—A carefully prepared statement on the appropriations of the session was made by Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and Chairman Cannon, of the House Committee on Appropriations, in accordance with custom. The statement says:

"The appropriations made by the first session of the Fifty-sixth Congress amount to \$709,729,476. This sum includes \$131,247,155 estimated to be on account of incident to the late war with Spain, and deducting it the remaining amount—\$578,482,321—represents the ordinary appropriations made for the support of the government during this session.

"It will be observed that, after deducting the amounts estimated to have been appropriated on account of incident to the war with Spain, for the ensuing, the current and the last fiscal years (which cover the period since the beginning of the Spanish war), the appropriations for the five fiscal years, including the two immediately preceding the war, are as follows: 1897, \$515,845,194; 1898, \$626,733,079; 1899, \$532,371,688; 1900, \$554,278,866; 1901, \$578,482,321.

"This shows an apparent excess in the ordinary appropriations at this session for the fiscal year 1901 of \$49,747,242 over the appropriations for the fiscal year 1898, which immediately preceded the Spanish war. The chief increases in ordinary expenses for 1901 over those for 1898 are: Increase of the navy, \$7,981,916; pensions, \$9,981,360; postal service, exclusive of newly acquired territory, \$17,782,900; twelve cents, \$9,000,000; permanent appropriations (including \$2,000,000 for requirements of sinking fund and \$4,000,000 for redemption of national banknotes), \$6,634,000. The total of these increases is \$50,202,826.

"These increases in federal appropriations need no defense, and but a word of explanation.

"The amount for the Department of Agriculture is only a proper compliance with the natural demands of the agricultural interests of the country.

"For pensions the amount simply represents the natural increase of the pension roll.

"For the increase of the navy the excess over the appropriations of 1898 is necessary for the construction, armor, armament and equipment of battleships, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats heretofore authorized, and is no more than is absolutely necessary toward placing the navy expeditiously in the proper condition universally demanded by the people for the national defense.

"Much of the actual increase is attributable to the increased volume of business in the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, incident to the war with Spain, although no part of it is included in the table which is submitted of increased appropriations on account of the war.

"Under permanent appropriations, aside from \$6,000,000 for interest on the war loan, two considerable increases appear; one for \$4,000,000 for the redemption of circulating notes of national banks out of funds deposited with the Treasury for that purpose—the transaction being purely one of book-keeping and in no way affecting the public funds. The amount of estimated redemptions out of bank funds is \$4,000,000 greater than in 1898, and by process of book-keeping that amount is added to the appropriations for 1901.

"An increase of \$2,000,000 is made in the amount estimated to meet the requirements of the sinking fund for 1901 over the sum estimated and included in the appropriations for 1898. This increase is on account of the Spanish war loan of \$200,000,000. The approximate amounts, as nearly as they can be arrived at, appropriated on account of incident to the war with Spain during each of the three sessions of Congress held since the beginning of that war, are set forth in detail. The amounts thus appropriated during the two sessions of the last Congress, covering the period to the close of the fiscal year 1900, aggregate \$492,562,083. Of this sum it is estimated by the Treasury Department that to June 30 instant, the total expenditures will not exceed \$392,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$90,000,000, after meeting outstanding obligations, to be covered into the Treasury. Thus, for the conduct of that momentous war and its resultant effects Congress amply made appropriations, and the administration has wisely and prudently made expenditures from the liberal sums thus placed at its disposal."

MRS. DEWEY'S LOST DIAMONDS.

Picked Up in the Gutter by a Little Colored Boy—Valued at \$8,000.

Detroit, Mich., (Special).—While walking from the Fellowship Club to her carriage Mrs. Dewey lost a star pendant set with sixty diamonds, and valued at \$8,000. It was picked up from the gutter by a little colored boy, who thought he had found a buckie. Before taking it home with him the lad showed the jewel to some bystanders, and in it is way the detectives, when they were notified of the loss traced the valuable ornament and recovered it. Mrs. Dewey was delighted when the officers returned the jewel to her.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Charles H. Hackley, the Michigan millionaire and philanthropist, has given the town of Muskegon four bronze statues of Lincoln, Sherman, Farragut and Grant.

John Vavasour Noel has just been appointed head of the Latin-American Press Bureau in the Department of Publicity of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. Though a citizen of the United States, Mr. Noel studied abroad and has been foreign correspondent for most of the great Latin-American dailies.

The Statistical Society of the Maritime Province of Siberia has elected the American Consul at Vladivostok, B. T. Greener, an active member, because of the deep interest he has taken in Siberia's development.

Prof. D. A. Kent, of Jewell, Ia., has been appointed by the Sultan of Turkey instructor in farming for the entire Turkish Empire.

Mrs. Dorothy Scribner, of Scribner's Mills, Me., celebrated her 100th birthday anniversary last week.

Benjamin D. Stillman, of New York City, is the oldest living graduate of Yale, of which his father and grandfather were also graduates.

The trustees of the Indiana State University have acceded to the unanimous request of the students and faculty of that institution that the new athletic field be called Jordan Field. The name was chosen in honor of President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

Just at the present there is perhaps no lawyer in Albany, N. Y., quite so busy as David B. Hill. He is determined to clear away all his important work before the national campaign is opened.

END OF CONGRESS.

INTERESTING CLOSING SCENES IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE NAVAL BILL IS PASSED

Closing Scenes in Both Chambers—Senators Were Grave and Dignified, Much More So Than Usual, But Congressmen Joined in a Rival of Song and Merry-making.

Washington, (Special).—Congress adjourned at five o'clock Thursday, a little more than a day behind schedule time. The fault of the delay rested with Mr. Cannon, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee. In his stern determination that the Navy Department should not supersede the Coast and Geodetic Survey in the work fixed by law for that bureau, Mr. Cannon fought the Naval Affairs Committee and the Naval Supply bill so vigorously that its representatives were removed in disgrace from all further conference with the Senate Naval Committee, and Mr. Cannon and two associates from the Appropriations Committee substituted.

The House by a vote of 118 to 96 refused to uphold Mr. Cannon, who then turned the bill back to the Naval Committee, from whose hands it had been taken.

Mr. Foss laughed like a happy child at the turn of events. Under his direction the House then hastened to surrender on every point of contention between the two bodies, and at three o'clock the Speaker announced that every appropriation bill had now passed.

It was now only necessary to kill time enough to permit the printers at the Government Printing Office to set up the naval bill, print one copy and hurry it back to the Capitol, where the Speaker of the House, the Acting President of the Senate, and the President of the United States would sign in the order named. The resolution for final adjournment called forth a division, Mr. Sulzer attempting to put the Republicans on record by making them vote down his proposition, that final adjournment be postponed until the Senate had acted on the Anti-Trust bill recently passed by the House.

But the members were too eager to go home, and the adjournment resolutions were adopted by 115 to 73. As the roll proceeded some anxiety seized the leaders, for it seemed unlikely that a quorum would vote. The resolution for final adjournment must be adopted by a quorum, unlike all other motions for temporary adjournment. It was certain that Mr. Sulzer would avail himself of this parliamentary advantage, and messengers went scurrying all over the huge Capitol bringing in absentees from the cafes at both ends of the building and breaking up little parties in committee rooms. As it was, the resolution was adopted by a safe majority.

With final adjournment only a matter of less than an hour, the House lapsed into boyish pranks. Mr. Henderson, seeing the mind of the members, suggested the propriety of a recess until ten minutes before five, and the motion was promptly adopted. Then for nearly an hour the House of Representatives converted itself into a huge social club. Mr. Denny led the House in singing "Star-Spangled Banner." Here a fine bit of patriotism showed itself.

The galleries were crowded, but as the first strains of the nation's hymn were heard every man, woman and child arose and joined in the chorus, until the mighty sounds rolled through the building to the Senate end.

But the enthusiasm evoked was not to be compared with the remarkable demonstration which followed when, in a clear, ringing tenor Mr. Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, started the national anthem with the inspiring words, "Through the dawn's early light." In an instant all the men, women and children in the gallery were on their feet joining in the singing.

The House spent the last ten minutes of the session listening to a long list of pension bills to which Mr. McKinley had applied his signature just in time to save the beneficiaries.

There remained, then, only the announcement from Mr. Payne, the leader of the House, that the Senate had passed the bill, having waited on the President to learn if he had further business for Congress, had been notified that he had no further message to send.

The hands of the clock approached the hour as Mr. Henderson arose and addressed the House briefly.

He congratulated the members on the work done by them in the session about to close, and thanked them for their thoughtfulness and their courtesy. In the heat of debate, in their earnestness as legislators, in their zeal as partisans, none had ever fallen below the dignity of true men, a sentiment which won the heartiest applause. Then as he brought down the gavel and declared the House adjourned sine die, the House again cheered him to the echo.

The Senate spent the whole day awaiting the surrender of the House on the contested points in the Naval bill. It met from time to time to take a fresh recess. At odd intervals there was an executive session, lasting only one or two minutes, just long enough to confirm some late appointment. Most of the time the senators spent visiting each other in little groups, exchanging hospitable welcomes and discussing plans for the summer.

On every hand senators who had fought each other with every bitterness of political rivalry now communed in sweetest harmony. Shortly before five there was a first executive session to confirm a constituent of Senator Callahan as surveyor general of Alaska. Then, at five o'clock, the Senate listened to a few polite phrases from Senator Frye, and then, with great dignity and solemn silence, adjourned.

Sentenced to Be Hanged.

Wheeling, W. Va., (Special).—In the Circuit Court, Judge Hughes sentenced John Mooney and Frank Friday to be hanged at the State penitentiary, at Moundsville, on July 13. Mooney and Friday, on March 1, last, while attempting to rob the home of James Harvey, shot and killed him. They were convicted on circumstantial evidence.

Fatal Explosion of a Mine.

C'Heon, W. Va., (Special).—An explosion of fire-damp in the Camden-Spinner mine killed Charlie Varian and several others. The triple and several mine cars at the mouth of the mine were blown away and demolished, and several persons narrowly escaped from flying debris. A flash of powder ignited the gas.

Killed by Lightning.

Allentown, Pa., (Special).—Irene Van Horn, aged thirty years, daughter of Jacob Van Horn, a farmer near Centre Valley, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

RUSSIANS ATTACK BOXERS.

Great Foreign Naval Force in Chinese Waters—Preparations for Demonstration.

London, (By Cable).—Dispatches from China state that there are now twenty-six foreign warships anchored off the Taku flats.

It is reported that the Russian forces have attacked the Boxers. Additional Russian troops have arrived at Tien Tsin. A detachment of Austrian marines have also arrived at that place.

A Daily Mail telegram says Japan is concerned over the situation in Korea, where the government of Seoul, backed, it is believed, by Russia, has tortured and executed political refugees for whose safety Japan has expressly stipulated.

Serious developments are said to be possible in consequence. The Pekin correspondent of the Times states that the American missionary conference has sent a cablegram to Washington appealing for protection and declaring that the missionaries at Pao Ting Pa and other places are in extreme danger and that chapels have everywhere been burned and hundreds of native Christians massacred.

The German gunboat Ilia has arrived at Tien Tsin and the large protected cruiser Hertha, bearing the commander of the far Asiatic squadron, Rear Admiral Bendemann, has arrived at Che Foo.

It is officially announced that Admiral Bendemann has been instructed, jointly with the German minister in Pekin, Baron Von Ketteler, to effect an understanding with the chiefs of the squadrons of the other powers regarding the further protection of the whites.

Two more German cruisers have sailed from Kioa Chou for Taku with marines for Tien Tsin. Two French cruisers, carrying a large force of marines, have just arrived. By concerted action a large and formidable force with naval guns can be landed at a moment's notice and hurried on to Tien Tsin.

The Chinese authorities refused to allow the British reinforcements to start from Tien Tsin for Pekin by rail, although the British offered to repair the lines. This is another illustration of the connivance of the Empress Dowager and the government officials with the leaders of the anti-foreign movement.

DROWNED AFTER IMMERSION.

James Phillips, Overcome with Religion Fever.

Memphis, Tenn., (Special).—Within less than three minutes after having received the sacrament of baptism and the benediction of his pastor, James Phillips was drowned in the waters in which he had been baptized in the presence of helpless and horrified brethren of his congregation and other spectators. The tragic incident occurred at the foot of Beale street. Phillips, after the final benediction, had gone aboard the steamer Wichita to put on dry clothing. He had scarcely stepped aboard the steamer when he was overcome with religious fervor and fell backward over the side of the boat.

GOMEZ BACK IN CUBA.

The General Received by Political Societies.

Havana, (By Cable).—General Maximo Gomez arrived here. He was met by representatives of various political societies and an enthusiastic crowd, and was escorted to his house. On passing the palace General Gomez stood up in his carriage and saluted Governor General Wood, who was on the balcony.

On arriving at his house, General Gomez made a brief address, in the course of which he said he had kept his promise to return to Cuba, and that he had never intended to turn his back upon her people.

MRS. SHERMAN DEAD.

Wife of Noted Statesman Expired—Was 72 Years Old.

Mansfield, O., (Special).—Mrs. John Sherman died at midnight, 72 years of age. She was Miss Margaret Cecilia Stewart, only child of the late Judge Stewart, of this city. She was married to Mr. Sherman, December 31, 1843. No children.

Cyclone in Southern Virginia.

Richmond, Va., (Special).—A cyclone struck Clarksville, Va., demolishing the property of the American Tobacco Company, unroofing the factory of J. P. Taylor & Co., and damaging the Hotel Grace. A heavy hailstorm accompanied the gale. No one was injured, but many had narrow escapes.

A Wife Murderer Hanged.

Williamsport, Pa., (Special).—William H. Hummel was hanged here for the murder of his wife and her three children on November 16, 1899. He died bravely. Hummel married a widow with three children, and a week after the wedding he quarreled with his wife. While she and the children were sleeping he killed them with an axe. The bodies of his wife and two of the little ones were found in a hayrick, that of the baby being secreted in a stable.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The report of Col. Howes shows a number of engagements with the Filipinos, in which the insurgents lost heavily.

Brigadier General Schwan arrived in Washington on sleek leave. His health improved during the voyage.

Decoration Day was observed in Manila, the graves of the American soldiers in Manila Cemetery being decorated.

Major March and his men, worn out in the pursuit of Aguinaldo, arrived at Apur.

The reorganization of the Cuban postal headquarters at Havana has been completed by a general reduction in the clerical force and in the salaries of those retained in the service.

Corrio, fugitive governor of Benguet, a friend of Aguinaldo, was captured.

The United States commissioners to the Philippines arrived at Manila and were formally received by General MacArthur. Judge Taft, in a talk with the Associated Press correspondent, outlined to some extent the work of the commission.

General Maximo Gomez was given a great reception in Havana on his return from Santo Domingo. It is believed he will engage in an active campaign for the future presidency of the Cuban Republic.

FIELD OF LABOR.

Toronto teamsters earn \$38 a month.

Russia may take ten million tons of coal from Pittsburgh.

The city of Newark is planning a State industrial exposition to be held in that city in 1902, and it is hoped to make it larger than anything of its kind ever seen in New Jersey.

In America Japanese service is not cheap. A Japanese going out to service expects to get \$25 a month, no matter what he does, and a chef will have from \$35 to \$50. On a steamer he will get from \$60 to \$100.

BLOODY IN ST. LOUIS.

SHERIFF'S POSSE KILLS 4 STRIKERS AND WOUNDS 5.

MANY FIGHTS OCCURRED.

The Most Serious Trouble Took Place Near Sheriff's Headquarters—Street-Car Men Paraded, Carrying Cards Bearing the Words "Union or Nothing; Liberty or Death."

St. Louis, (Special).—Sunday was one of the most eventful and bloody since the great strike on the St. Louis transit lines began, more than a month ago.

There were numerous encounters between strikers and the constituted authorities, resulting in three deaths and the wounding of four or more persons, mostly strikers. One of the latter will die.

The most serious trouble broke out between 6 and 7 o'clock in front of the six-story building on Washington avenue, between Broadway and Sixth street, occupied by the sheriff's posse as barracks and headquarters. Several hundred striking street car men had gone to East St. Louis earlier in the day to attend a picnic given for their benefit at Wolff's Grove. Toward evening they began returning home. A crowd composed of nearly 100 street car men in uniform and headed by a drum corps came west on Washington avenue. In their caps some of them had cards bearing these words:

Union or nothing; liberty or death.

The men were marching along the sidewalk on the south side of Washington avenue, opposite the barracks. They were in a jovial mood, and as near as can be learned had no intention of making any trouble.

Just as they were passing the barracks a car of Park avenue division was going west. A number of men broke from the line and rushed for the car with the intention, it is said, of boarding it and taking a ride. Another statement was made that it was the intention of the strikers to assault the motor-car and conductor, whose car was without the usual police guard.

The trouble soon started. A brick was thrown through the car window and a shot was fired by somebody unknown.

At the first intimation of trouble members of the sheriff's posse swarmed from the building and surrounded the crowd of strikers about the car, calling upon them to disperse. Other shots were fired, and then some of the deputies turned loose their repeating guns loaded with buckshot. As far as can be learned only four of the men in the strikers' ranks were hit. Not a deputy was even wounded.

Under the command of Colonel Cavender, the deputies arrested 20 of the strikers and took them to the barracks, where they were searched. Three revolvers and a number of pocket knives were secured, and the prisoners were taken to the Four Courts, where they were locked up pending an investigation.

A Turk Murders a Greek.

Philadelphia, (Special).—John Blaskas, a Turk, stabbed and killed Peter Giovanni, a Greek, on the street. The men were flower vendors and were bitter enemies, the result of sharp competition in business. A few days ago they had a fist encounter, in which Blaskas was badly used up. The men again met, and the Turk thrust the long blade of a hunting knife into the Greek's abdomen. The latter died in fifteen minutes. Blaskas is under arrest.

Princess Arlbert's Visit.

Washington, (Special).—The Princess Arlbert, the granddaughter of Queen Victoria, who has been visiting at the British Embassy, left the city for New York. She was accompanied by Fraulein von Chaplin, her lady in waiting. From New York the Princess will visit Niagara Falls and Canada.

Murder at a Picnic.

Springfield, Ohio, (Special).—John Beck, of this city, while with a picnic party at Clifton, this county, was killed by Robert Mendehall, a farmer, who became incensed over the upsetting of a crock of cream by the picnicers.

Two Shot from Ambush.

Mobile, Ala., (Special).—At Ha's Lake, near Jackson, Ala., John Oves, a prominent planter, and his young son were killed by a bullet and killed by someone in ambush on the roadside.

Shot Wife and Self.

Camden, N. J., (Special).—Robert Hill, aged 28 years, shot and killed his wife after a mother's home on Third street and then put a bullet in his own body. He was removed to a hospital and it is thought will recover.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Mrs. Abbie D. Sholey, novelist, brought suit for damages against the superintendent and doctors of Bellevue Hospital for alleged false commitment to the insane asylum on Wards Island.

By a collision which occurred near Providence, R. I., two electric cars striking end on, four persons were killed and about twenty five injured, of whom three are probably fatally hurt.

Dr. Paul Gieber, head of the Pasteur Institute in New York, died from the effect of injuries received in a runaway accident in Tuxedo Park, New York.

James Pierce, who with his brother, "Pinny" Pierce, was charged with the murder of George B. Eyre, of Chester, Pa., committed suicide in jail at Media.

Henry G. Young, former city treasurer of Reading, Pa.; against whom a charge of larceny had been preferred, committed suicide in jail at Media.

Nash Pritchard, colored, who killed Ralph Marler in New Orleans, came to the house and fired several bullets into the coffin.

John Blaskas, a Turk, murdered Peter Giovanni, a Greek, in Philadelphia.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Dispatches from Tien Tsin state that a train left there with detachments of American, British, Italian, French, Russian and Japanese marines for Pekin, the American contingent consisting of seven officers and fifty-six men. It was rumored that the foreign force would be opposed at the gate of the Chinese capital.

General Andre, the new French minister of war, ordered the prosecution of the Aurora, the Dreyfusard organ, for an attack on the army.

Fire destroyed much valuable property at Fort de France, Island of Martinique.

The American publishers' building at the Paris Exposition was opened.

The largest ship ever constructed is now being built in Berlin.

From various sections of China reports were received of further atrocities by the "Boxers," a number of massacres being reported and the destruction of railroad property. All the foreign warships landed marines to be sent to Pekin.

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THE NEWS.

Indian children at the Onondaga reservation in Wisconsin chopped off the head of a playmate. Eight Indians on a derelict, started at the children's horrible act, lost their balance, fell, and were all killed.

It is suspected that David Brown, of Altoona, Pa., was poisoned, possibly by his sweetheart, who has since twice attempted to commit suicide.

Three colored men were killed by lightning while they were at work under the steamer Commodore Barney at Jacksonville, Fla.

Thomas D. Cottrell, an old speculator on the Chicago Board of Trade, shot himself. He had been despondent over financial reverses.

Miss Mary Croker, the California heiress, was married at Tuxedo Park to Francis Burton Harrison.

Daniel R. Hayes confessed in Philadelphia having circulated counterfeit fifty-dollar notes.

W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, has declined to again be a candidate for governor.

At the club women's convention in Milwaukee officers were elected, Mrs. Rebecca Low, of Georgia, again becoming the president. Papers on various pertinent subjects were read.

General Otis and his wife met in Chicago for the first time since the general left to take command of the troops in the Philippines.

John Garbarand, nineteen years old, and Caspar Zereswick, eighteen years old, were arraigned in Jersey City for murder.

Near Charlottesville, W. Va., William Redman, colored, was killed by lightning and William H. Whitmore severely shocked.

The runners and drivers in the Delaware and Hudson Company's mines struck against a cut in wages.

Senator Chandler, as chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, submitted a report resenting criticisms of the committee by Senator Clark.

The Senate adopted the conference report on the Sundry Civil bill and it was sent to the President.

The Penrose armor-plate amendment was carried in the Senate—39 to 35.

The total appropriations by the present Congress foot up \$709,729,476.

Governor Roosevelt issued an order dismissing Major Clinton H. Smith, of the Seventy-first Regiment, for his conduct at the battle of San Juan.

John H. Holt, of Huntington, was nominated by Democratic State Convention for governor of West Virginia.

Captain B. B. Dovenor was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First West Virginia district.

Former Congressman Dockery was nominated by Democrats for governor of Missouri by acclamation.

Indiana Democrats nominated John W. Kern for governor and reaffirmed the Chicago platform.

The President nominated General Joseph Wheeler to be brigadier general of the army.

The President nominated certain officers for Porto Rico and Hawaii and others for promotion in the army.

In the Senate Messrs. Hanna, Carter and Pettigrew had sharp words about charges made by Mr. Pettigrew.

The Senate, by a tie vote, refused to confirm W. D. Bynum as general appraiser at New York.

Major Johnson, with two companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry, and twenty-five men of the Eighteenth, captured forty Filipino insurgents and ten thousand rounds of ammunition on an expedition to the Island of Tablas.

A committee of fifty prominent business men of St. Louis city have sent a communication to Governor Stephens asking him to order out militia to restore order in St. Louis. The strike situation is more serious and attacks on the cars continue.

Four men concerned in the Lancaster, Pa., revenue cigar stamp conspiracy confessed their guilt at Lancaster and were sent to prison.

Dr. Richard Salter Storrs, pastor emeritus of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, died at his home, after an illness of two weeks.

William H. Hummel was hanged at Williamsport, Pa., for the murder of his wife and three children on November 16, 1899.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has bought the property of the Wheeling Bridge and Terminal Company.

Dr. Giles R. Chambers died at Vineland, N. J., of apoplexy. It was thought at first he had been murdered.

Bisley Record was killed near Shrewsbury, Pa., by a swiftly revolving saw at a sawmill.

A collision occurred on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad near Weldon, in which two men were instantly killed and three seriously injured. No. 32, known as the Atlantic Coast Line fast mail train, ran into an open switch at Garysburg, resulting in a collision with some freight cars.

Sheriff Noel Roberts and two other men were shot to death at St. Augustine, Texas, as the result of a feud which also involved the killing of a former sheriff and his son within a week.

NOW IN PRETORIA.

ROBERTS' FORCES HAVE ENTERED TRANSVAAL CAPITAL.

WAR CONSIDERED AS OVER.

London Again Wildly Enthusiastic—Scenes About the Relief of Mafeking Re-enacted Upon the Streets of the World's Metropolis—Sad News From Lindley a Slight Offset to Recent Successes.

London, Eng., (By Cable).—A leading stage in the South African war was brought to a close when Lord Roberts' British troops occupied Pretoria.

Lord Roberts sent a series of dispatches to the London War Office describing the occupation of Pretoria and the events that preceded it. No defense was made of the city itself or the forts around it, though the Boers made a hard fight at Six-Mile Spruit, or creek, about 10 miles south of the capital. The battle began about noon on Monday. The Boers were on both banks of the spruit and the British attacked.

After some fighting the burghers retreated and the British followed until they found themselves under a heavy fire from concealed cannon. It was another "trap," but on account of Lord Roberts' vastly superior numbers it did not succeed. After an artillery conflict the Boers retired, taking their cannon safely away. They next tried to turn the British left, and made some progress, but General Hamilton arrived with reinforcements and the Boers finally retreated. The fight had continued until dark and the invaders encamped on the battlefield.

Generals French and Hutton were sent north of Pretoria and Lord Roberts prepared to advance with his main army at daybreak. An officer with a flag of truce was sent to demand the surrender of Pretoria. Just before midnight messengers from Gen. Louis Botha, the Boer commander-in-chief, visited Lord Roberts and proposed an armistice for the purpose of settling terms of surrender. Lord Roberts replied that he was not prepared to discuss terms, as the surrender must be unconditional. Later General Botha sent word that he had decided not to defend the city. It was arranged by local officials that the surrender should occur at 2 P. M., at which time the British troops entered.

Mrs. Kruger, wife of the Boer president, remained in Pretoria. Lord Roberts cables that a few of the 4,500 British prisoners have been taken away, but most of them are still at Waterval, in the northern suburbs of the capital, and will probably be released.

London madly celebrated the occupation of Pretoria. The rougher element took possession of many of the streets, throwing dirt, insulting women and committing other acts of rowdism.

THE ADDER'S POISON AGAIN.

Farmer Cut Off His Finger, but Got the Stuff in His Face.

Bridgeville, Del., (Special).—Two weeks ago Farmer Joseph Meekins, of Sandy Hill, was stung on the finger by a spotted adder while at work in his woods. Meekins, knowing the nature of their deadly sting, took his pocket-knife and cut off the finger. He then secured the services of a physician, and in a few days was out of danger.

Meekins visited the spot where he was stung by the adder, and found the finger. It was swollen to an enormous size and was nearly transparent. Meekins pressed the finger with a stick, when it burst, the matter filling his eyes and nearly blinding him. His eyes began to swell to such an alarming extent that it was feared that they would burst from their sockets. His head is twice its normal size, and but scant hopes are entertained for his recovery.

THREE KILLED IN MINE.

Explosion Imprisoned 200 Others, Who Are Rescued.

Gloucester, Ohio, (Special).—Two hundred miners were imprisoned by an explosion of gas in a coal mine here.

It was thought at first that the loss of life would be very large, but the work of the rescuers was carried on so energetically that all were rescued and saved